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master-piece of successful advocacy. If the biographer does not make us forget trivialities, grotesqueness and awkwardness, as the Cooper Institute audience forgot them, he has not presented the man, but only accidental adjuncts of the man, the material part that clogs his soul. From such a picture we may turn to the statue that looks upon Lake Michigan from the park that bears his name, and standing before it reverently, we shall feel that genius can be true to form, and without disguising native proportions or softening the ruggedness of a single feature, may yet quicken the whole as the indwelling spirit was wont to do when rising to the dignity of its mission on earth. Cannot the written biography do the like? May it not make Lincoln's place in history from 1858 to his deplorable taking-off completely dominate the preparatory years? May it not make sympathy with his task, love for his human charity, admiration for his lucid intellect, worship for his patriotism, so mingle with our pity for his sadness and his death, that amusement will hardly tinge our emotions, but dwindle to the humorous single touch of human nature that makes us kin?

The shiftiness of the politician making appointments to placate faction or to carry an election, will be so covered by the sincere meekness of his response to the implied rebuke of a man like General Sherman, that we shall lay the fault to the political habits and methods of the time which he sadly admits and does not justify. As we go on with him toward the end, the will of a great ruler is more and more felt behind the simple-hearted amiability which superficial observers took for lack of grasp and of purpose. He has bent statesmen to his plan. He has shifted the commanders of great armies till those are found who can lead the armed nation in the stubbornest of campaigns. He has taught the necessity of continuous, unresting struggle till great columns, East and West, make no halt for winter or for summer, for storm or flood or weariness or hunger. Yet he hates the butchery of war, holds no malice in his heart, plans no vengeance, and unfeignedly sighs for peace, amnesty, freedom and brotherhood. When we stand in awe before the full revelation of such a character, we chide ourselves for our tardiness in recognizing it, and confess our fault in letting the outward form obscure the great soul within.

Life of General Nathan Bedford Forrest. By JOHN ALLAN WYETH, M.D. (New York: Harper and Brothers. 1899. Pp. xx, 656.)

WYETH's *Life of Forrest* is a valuable and unusually interesting contribution to the literature of the Civil War in America. The author has industriously and carefully selected his material, and has used it judiciously and effectively. The biographical passages of the book fitly accomplish the purpose to which, in a work chiefly intended to be historical in his character, biography should be directed. Without exceeding due limits, the anecdotes related of Forrest's boyhood and the account

given of his *ante-bellum* life, serve very well to illustrate the personal traits of the man whose conduct as a soldier and commander the book is written to commemorate, and assist the reader to understand his really extraordinary career. The author has justly portrayed the chief characteristics of his hero, the qualities which made him so formidable and successful in war ; and the popular estimation in which Forrest has always been held, and the impression he produced on his military contemporaries, both comrades and enemies, are abundantly justified by Dr. Wyeth's admirable narrative.

There was never a more perfect example than Nathan Bedford Forrest, of that type of self-taught soldier, of which this country has produced so many specimens ; men to whom war seems to be a normal condition, so intuitively have they comprehended its requirements. It may be due to the versatile and inventive energy with which the American is accredited, or to inherited instincts stronger and more active in generations just succeeding the pioneer periods, or it may have been purely accidental ; but it is indisputable that in the Revolutionary struggle and in our Civil War an unusually large number of men appeared who, lacking alike the training of the schools and previous military experience, nevertheless exhibited a capacity for command which only the educated or experienced soldier had been supposed to possess.

Forrest, almost without education of any kind, was utterly without military education or experience when he began his career. He was a self-made soldier, and what he did was wrought by strong sagacity and clear judgment ; his success was the product of a natural military aptitude, a will which compromised with no difficulty, and a temper as nearly fearless as is ever given to human nature. From his first combat at Sacramento to his last battle at Selma, the latter quality distinguished him, beyond even the most daring of his followers ; and Dr. Wyeth relates with as much satisfaction the frequent exhibitions he gave of personal prowess, as the greater actions which attest his ability as a general.

Enlisting at the beginning of the war, Forrest very soon recruited a battalion of cavalry consisting of eight companies. Like the horsemen recruited and trained by Morgan, and indeed all of the mounted Confederate commands of the West, these troops were accustomed to fight habitually on foot, using the rifle and revolver, while a few picked companies, using only the revolver, fought mounted. This method of fighting was in a measure hereditary with the Kentuckians and Tennesseans. Their pioneer ancestors had used very much the same tactics under Shelby and Sevier, Logan and Harrod.

Forrest's first opportunity for the display of the ready appreciation of a military situation and promptness of decision for which he was so distinguished, was afforded at Fort Donelson, when it became apparent that the Confederate works could not be held against the superior numbers of the enemy directed by the energy and determination of Grant. It will be conceded that the author of this book, however unjust to other officers he may be in his account of the surrender of the Confederate

forces at Donelson, is correct in his statement that Forrest exhibited not only vigor, but wisdom in insisting on withdrawing his own command, and that he had reason for the opinion he urged that a large part of the infantry might escape by the route which he himself was about to take. He escaped with his entire command and reached General Albert Sidney Johnston's army in time to take part in the Battle of Shiloh, where his conduct increased his already excellent reputation.

Early in June, 1862, he was ordered to Chattanooga with instructions to organize a brigade of cavalry for services in that department. He was permitted to take with him only a very few of the troops which he had already organized and trained, and which under his leadership were already veteran and formidable. Indeed, Forrest suffered in this respect more, perhaps, than any other cavalry leader on the Confederate side; and more than once after this, was required to part with men whom he had enured to war and accustomed to victory, and recruit and train new commands. He was fortunate, however, in securing the famous Eighth Texas, the most efficient body of men for purely mounted service, perhaps, in the Confederate army.

General Kirby Smith, a very able officer, was then in command of the department, and realizing how much could be accomplished in that way was vigorously preparing for the systematic employment of cavalry against the Federal forces occupying Tennessee and Kentucky. Relying implicitly on the intuitive strategic skill of his ardent and enterprising lieutenants he gave only general instructions and permitted them to execute his orders to capture and destroy depots of supplies and break lines of communication after their own fashion. Morgan marched from Knoxville on the 4th of July, and swept central Kentucky as far north as Cynthiana, within sixty miles of Cincinnati, capturing or dispersing every garrison on his route. On the 6th of July, Forrest marched from Chattanooga into middle Tennessee, and reached McMinnville, forty miles from Murfreesboro, on the 11th. An immense amount of supplies of all kinds had been accumulated at Murfreesboro, guarded by two regiments of Federal infantry and a considerable force of cavalry, with four pieces of artillery. To capture this place was the chief object of the expedition, and Forrest's command numbered about 1500 men. He had no artillery. Dr. Wyeth gives—as he does of all such affairs—a very graphic and interesting account of the combat at Murfreesboro. Forrest dashed upon the enemy at daybreak and after stubborn fighting, in which the killed and wounded were about equal on both sides, captured more than eleven hundred prisoners, a large quantity of stores, four guns and a large number of small arms with ammunition. He remained in Tennessee, notwithstanding the utmost efforts of the enemy to drive him out, doing active and efficient service until Bragg's army, *en route* for Kentucky, arrived, and he reported to General Bragg at Sparta on the 3rd of September. He accompanied the army into Kentucky, where he was again deprived of his brigade and ordered back to Tennessee to recruit and organize another.

Early in the winter of 1862 he was ordered to cross the Tennessee river and operate upon Grant's lines of communication between Corinth and Columbus. To properly understand the purpose of this expedition, some explanation should be given of the then military situation in Tennessee and Mississippi, and of its relation to other Confederate cavalry operations of the same date.

The army of Tennessee, under General Bragg, occupied Middle Tennessee, south and east of Nashville, with its headquarters at Murfreesboro. The Federal army (of the Cumberland), numerically superior, held Nashville, with strong detachments and garrisons in the fertile region of Middle Tennessee, north of the Cumberland, and strongly guarding the Louisville and Nashville railroad. General Grant's army held Memphis and all of West Tennessee, with strong garrisons along the Mobile and Ohio railroad. Grant was also pressing down the Mississippi river toward Vicksburg; and Northern Mississippi was occupied by Federal troops. Rosecrans was about to attack Bragg, and Bragg hoped, by an active use of his cavalry, to prevent the outlying Federal detachments in Northern Tennessee and Kentucky from taking part in the anticipated battle and also to so impair the Louisville and Nashville railroad as to delay reinforcements and supplies sent to Rosecrans. It was quite as important to also harass and retard Grant, and thwart a simultaneous movement of the Federal armies which might, at the same time, drive the Confederates out of Tennessee and capture Vicksburg.

On the 7th of December, Morgan defeated and captured the Federal garrison at Hartsville, 2500 strong, and on the 22d broke into Kentucky, wrecking the railroad from Bacon Creek to a point within forty miles of Louisville. Van Dorn, with the cavalry of Pemberton's army, on the 20th of December attacked the Federal garrison at Holly Springs, in North Mississippi, Grant's chief depot of supplies for that region, defeating it and capturing all the stores and 1500 prisoners. On the 17th of December, Forrest crossed the Tennessee river at Clifton, a point about twenty-five miles north of the Tennessee line, with 2100 men and seven pieces of artillery. He defeated a considerable force of the enemy at Lexington, and then marched straight on Jackson, the most important post occupied by the enemy on the Mobile and Ohio railroad. He made no attempt to take this place but while threatening it broke the railroad south of it, between Bolivar and Corinth, and north as far as Moscow, in Kentucky, capturing the garrisons at Carroll's Station, Trenton, Humboldt, Kenton's Station and Union City. Returning he made his way through heavy forces of infantry and cavalry, and safely recrossed the Tennessee at Clifton. This expedition greatly hindered General Grant's operations.

After the battle of Murfreesboro and when General Bragg had fallen back to Tullahoma, Forrest was busily employed in Middle Tennessee, and was conspicuous in the numerous cavalry battles which were then fought in that region. His pursuit and capture of Streight, one of the most exciting episodes of his career, furnishes material for, perhaps, the most fascinating chapter of the book. At Chickamauga he rendered un-

usually valuable service ; for which he was rewarded by deprivation of his command while he was in hot pursuit of the enemy.

In November, 1863, he was again ordered to West Tennessee with leave to act independently. He took with him less than three hundred men, and found less than four hundred organized troops in the region where he was to operate ; but he recruited so vigorously and his presence roused such enthusiasm that in a few weeks he had more than three thousand men in ranks, although many were imperfectly armed.

Heavy forces were at once directed against him, and in December he was compelled to retreat into North Mississippi. This movement, successfully accomplished when surrounded by four times his number, and hemmed in between swollen rivers, was a masterpiece of strategy.

In the following summer he defeated and routed the superb cavalry corps sent, under Generals W. S. Smith and Grierson, to destroy him. Then followed in quick succession a number of brilliant combats, the capture of Fort Pillow, and the termination of his service in that field with his wonderful defeat of Sturgiss.

He actively participated in General Hood's advance on Nashville, and covered the retreat, when Hood fell back, with a skill and desperate tenacity in holding men to such dangerous and demoralizing work, unequalled in the history of the war.

In the last days of the Confederacy he was pitted, with a depleted and dispirited command, against the best troops and by far the ablest opponent, General James H. Wilson, he had ever encountered ; and exhibited in his reverses even grander courage than had won his victories.

Dr. Wyeth's style is attractive, and his narrative, notwithstanding the amplitude of detail and incident, is extremely clear. He tells the story well, and vividly paints the scenes of his hero's campaigns ; and Forrest stands out from the canvas, audacious and energetic, yet vigilant and cautious ; vehement but clear-sighted and prescient, the incarnation of dauntless, sagacious, indomitable leadership.

The Making of Hawaii : A Study in Social Evolution. By WILLIAM FREMONT BLACKMAN, Professor in Yale University. (New York and London : The Macmillan Co. 1899. Pp. xii, 266.)

America in Hawaii : A History of United States Influence in the Hawaiian Islands. By EDMUND JAMES CARPENTER. (Boston : Small, Maynard and Co. 1899. Pp. xi, 275.)

The Real Hawaii, its History and Present Condition, including the True Story of the Revolution. A Revised Edition of *The Boston at Hawaii.* By LUCIEN YOUNG, U. S. N. (New York : Doubleday and McClure. 1899. Pp. xiii, 371.)

THERE is a fascination about the history of the Hawaiian Islands which owes its power to many causes : the political situation which they